Mristian Intelligencer.

WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D-THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND,

VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR ENO,

HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL,

AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

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Gardiner, Maine, Friday, November 6, 1835.

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BY JOHN RAMSEY.

CLEAVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

From the Christian Messenger. A SERMON,

before the "Rockingham Association,"

BY HOSEA F. BALLOU.

The Lord of hosts hath purposed, and shall disannul it? And his hand is tehed out, and who shall turn it back."—

ut subject, my friendly hearers, is at which we can arrive without cirh attribute a want of wisdom, or ingencies, in the creation of God, h renders it uncertain what the reof this creation will be. Be sure, are perhaps none who would say, is not infinite in power, but at the time there are many who acknowlthis infinity and yet contend that power may be frustrated; that his day. ses may not be accomplised. None abstractly, limit the wisdom of God. at the same time some contend that lan instituted by this wisdom is likefail of producing the desired effect. allow the infinity of the goodness and of God, in the abstract—in theory, at the same time many contend that will exercise unending wrath and geance on some of his offspring. If be the case; if God is to be disapted in his calculations, we wish to w by whom He is thus to be disapnted. "The Lord of hosts hath pur-ed, and who shall disannul it? His is stretched out, and wno shall turn ack?" This is the question; by what, y whom, are the purposes of the Ality to be counteracted.

order to make our subject very we should understand in the first e, the nature of Him who purposes; that he is possessed of attributes ch capacitate him to effect his purs, whatever they are. And here I I find it necessary merely to mention attributes which all concur in ascribto Deity, because there are none who eve in the existence of God, who reany further evidence than their observation and knowledge of facts, ubstantiate the idea that he is posed of Power, Wisdom, Goodness, tice, and Love, in infinite perfection. se being the premises granted by all, shall argue from them as from matof fact. God being possessed of e qualities, can plan and execute acding to his own good pleasure.
The Lord of hosts hath purposed,
who shall disannul it?" This, though

interrogative expression, is designed e is no power capable of frustrating hath sworn, saying, surely as I fore stand. thought, so shall it come to pass, as I have purposed so shall it stand." posed, shall stand; whatever he wills, purposes to do, he is capacitated to form. We think it unnecessary to er into an argument to prove this pon, i. e. that God can carry his will effect; for whoever acknowledges attributes, virtually acknowledges his ity to effect all his designs. These mises being granted by all, we will uire next, What hath the Lord pured? and see if all will abide by these ceded facts.

aul, to the Church at Ephesus, says, herein he (God) hath abounded tods us, in all wisdom and prudence; ing made known unto us the mystery his will, according to his good pleas-, which he hath purposed in himself, in the dispensation of the fullness mes, he might gather together, in all things in Christ, both which are eaven, and which are on earth, even im. In whom, also, we have obtainan inheritance, being predestinated cording to the purpose of him who rketh all things after the purpose of own will.

We often hear, I know, of God's havtwo wills; a will of purpose and a will desire; but we read nothing about this inction in the will or purposes of God, the Bible. God hath pruposed "that the dispensation of the fullness of es, he might gather together, in one, things in Christ, both which are in aven and which are on earth, even in m." Whatever other wills God may seess, this is a will of purpose. "He th purposed in himself." This is a

Prophet, "I am God and there is none there so unjust in bringing mankind into the proprietor, "I am God and there is none a state of holiness and happiness? Is it like me; my council shall stand; I will do all my pleasure; I have spoken it: I

will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it; I will also do it."

Here we find nothing but a will of purhis will; of the fellowship of the mystery of godliness, but this is according to the eternal purpose, which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord. Christ came into the world to perform this will and purpose of God. "I came not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work."— I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." "The locution. Many are the systems of Father loveth the Son, and hath given logy, and many the creeds of men, all things into his hands." "All that the Father hath given me, shall come to me, and him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out; for I came down from heaven, not to do my own will, but the will of him that sent me. And this is the Father's will, which hath sent me, that of all he hath given me, I should lose nothing, but raise it up again at the last

This must be a will of purpose, for there are means provided for its accomplishment. Christ, the only begotten Son of God, is engaged in the work, and says it is his meat and drink to do it .-In fact, we have no need to quote more passages from Scripture, to prove the nature of the purpose of God, with regard to the final destiny of his dependant offspring; for we have already adduced sufficient to establish the fact that his will and purpose is good, and that he is perfectly competent to consummate all his intentions. For if he is infinitely good, he cannot be possessed of a principle which should induce him to produce lasting evil; and if possessed of infinite love, he must do all he can to promote the happiness of the object of that love. If possessed of infinite wisdom, he must be perfectly competent to devise a plan which cannot fail, but from want of power to carry it into execution; and if he is possessed of infinite power then there can be no lack of this quality to accomplish his whole purpose, will, pleasure, or design. These are propositions which will be contested by none. The interrogative negation, therefore, very properly says, "The Lord of hosts hate purposed and who shall disannul it? His hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?" Shall Justice? This is a very plain and simple question, and can consistently, receive but one answer: nor should we propound it, were it not that we are often told that God cannot accomplish his purpose consistent with justice; just as though he had deliberately contrived a plan that was unjust, and must forego its accomplishment, or violate the dictates of justice! Certainly arry the affirmative of the idea, that this is a very grave accusation against the perfections of Deity. Here is a purposes or designs; for we read in house which, if not built upon the sand, immediate context, "The Lord of is divided againt itself, and cannot there-

God has purposed the ultimate holiness and happiness of all his intelligent creapurpose in immediate connection tion. But says one, "this is unjust;" the text, regarded the overthrow of and then he will go to work with a thou-Assyrians, the oppressors of God's sand notions, which he neither underenant people; but we find from the stands himself, or is capable of explaining to the comprehension of others, to prove it. He comes in with original sin, actual sin, total depravity, backsliding, nonperseverance, impenitence, unbelief, and all that "sort of thing;" any one of which, in his opinion, is sufficient to disannul the purposes of the Almighty; and he arrays them together, and exhausts his imagination in endeavors to make them appear so abominable, so horrible, and so sinful withall, that it would be absolutely unjust for God to permit them to exist forever! Sin is of so diabolical a nature, and so averse to the intentions of God, that justice requires its eternal perpetuity, and so it would be unjust for Christ to "finish sin and make an end of transgression, and bring in an everlasting righteousness!" Of course, the will of God must fail of accomplishment; his purpose must be disannulled! When it is said, "The Lord of hosts bath purposed" and asked, "who shall disannul it?" the answer is—JUSTICE!! Just think of this a moment. What an unlucky attribute this is. If God was possessed of infinite injustice, instead of this inflexible justice, then all would go on in perfect harmony. His will and purpose could be accomplished and none could disannul it. He could work all things after the counsel of his own will, were it not for this opposing principle in his na-

Now, my candid hearers, what appears more inconsistent than this kind of logic? Is this conclusive in your mind? And does it satisfy you against the positive assertions of Scripture, and against your own senses, that the Almighty Mawhich he hath purposed in himself, ker and Governor of the Universe, is cording "to his good pleasure." Acrding to the "purpose" of him, who
rketh all things after the "council of
own will." And Cod are all the designs and purposes?

Acrding to the "purpose" of him, who
rketh all things after the "council of
own will." And Cod are all the devils doctrine!

When they will be willing to permit God
to rest in peace on his throne, undisturbhave been requisite to prevent the first
breach. If possessed of infinite wisdom,
subject, and then close. The objection own will." And God says, by the Certainly it cannot! In fact, what is confusion!!

a state of holiness and happiness? Is it injustice in the parent, to pursue a course with his child which shall lead him to obedience, to virtue and consequent hap-piness? Suppose he has done wrong, does justice require that he should eterpose. If Paul speaks of the mystery of nally continue to do wrong? because the patient is sick, does justice require that the Physician shall administer medicine which is calculated to perpetuate that sickness? Certainly my friends there can be nothing unjust in making mankind better than they are here in this world; nothing wrong in making their natures congenial to their situations in a better world; nothing incongruous in a being of infinite goodness destroying all that is inconsistent with the felicity of the objects of that goodness.

What need is there that we descend into the various minutæ on which the present happiness of man depends, and interpose the various obstacles to earthly felicity against the accomplishment of the purposes of God with regard to the happiness of man in another mode of existence? This is borrowing trouble from too high a source; "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." 'Tis sheer folly, not to say blasphemy, to distrust the ower of Omnipotence, and borrow trouble from another world, on the credit of the [supposed] imbecility of God and the contrariety of the principles of his nature! Mankind would be much better off, if they would regulate their morals to promote present happiness; and not overlook their present interest and con-venience, in their blind zeal to accom-

plish that which they thoughtlessly claim, justice forbids-to perform the work of the Almighty, because (as their systems contend,) he is interdicted by the principles of his nature, from working all things after the counsel of his own will! Just look at this. God's purposes dis-

annulled by the principle of justice! and he unable to perform his designs! and then comes feeble man clothed in the ephemeral wings of the butterfly, who holds the whole tenure of his existence by the mere sufferance of the Almighty, and undertakes, against this principle which has baffled Omnipotence, to fit mankind for a heaven in a future world. "The Lord of hosts hath purposed," but justice has disannulled. "His hand was stretched out," but justice has "turned it back." But here comes an arrogant worm of the dust, who acknowledges that if justice had been exercised he should long ago have been in the grave with the dead, &c., and undertakes to circumvent this infinite principle and do the work which God himself, even with the aid of this principle in his nature,

Really, my friends, this appears to me childish, and there is no wonder that mankind thus engaged should think the work would be but half accomplished; the wonder, is that they should expect to do any thing against such powerful odds! It may be thought perhaps by some,

was unable to perform!

that we overlook many things which ought to be taken into the account; such as the requirements of God, his denunciation against sinners, &c. &c. But we overlook nothing which has any bearing upon the purposes of the Almighty.—
"The Lord of hosts hath purposed."— The question is, what is this purpose?-"His hand is stretched out" for the accomplishment of his purpose, and the question is, will he succeed in his designs? Has he made any requirements, or pronounced any denunciations, which are inconsistent with his purpose? say, and we say it boldly, that God requires nothing of man but for the good of man, and that he denounces nothing upon man but which is designed to have a salutary effect upon his happiness .-"I have sworn by myself, the word has gone out of my mouth in righteousness, (not in injustice,) and shall not return, that unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear, surely shall say, in the Lord have I righteousness and strength." Would there be any thing unjust in this? It this should be accomplished agreeable to the will and purpose and OATH of Jehovah, would it violate the dictates of justice? Is it unjust for the child to feel its dependence upon its parent, or for the parent to provide for the welfare of the child? If your child foolishly disobeys your commands, is it just in you to neglect providing food and raiment, and to disinherit your child?

I submit to you my candid hearers, if it would not be most manifestly unjust of any thing which could be imagined, for God to bring perfect innocence into a situation to suffer forever? If there is such a thing as injustice in the universe, this is it; and why charge God with this injustice, and at the same time say that justice has the same effect? Certainly, my friends, I hope the time will soon arrive, when professed christians will be led to attribute to our Maker principles which are in harmony with each other; when they will be willing to permit God

Instead of justice being opposed to the purposes of the Almighty, it is the very quality or principle which prompts him to provide for the welfare of those who are rightfully dependent upon himthose whom he has brought into existence without their privy or consent, and made dependent upon himself for each succeeding moment of their existence. He who neglects to provide for his own, and especially for those of his own house, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." And shall we charge God with infidelity, as a house divided against itself, which cannot stand . should be careful how we impeach the Almighty, or attribute qualities to him which would be reprehensible in ourselves; not turn every bad principle off upon him, as the ancient Israelites did upon their scape-goats, to get rid of them themselves!!

"The Lord of hosts bath purposed, and who shall disannul it? His hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?' Says one, the agency of man. Well, let us look into this subject a little .-Where did man get his agency, or free will, if you prefer the expression? O, say you, God gave it to him. He is the author of all things; 'tis in him we live, move, and have our being. Very true and has God any design in giving this agency to man? Yes, is the answer.— Infinite wisdom cannot act without design. Wisdom degenerates to folly when in exercise without end or aim well, so it does. Now has infinite wisdom given man an agency which shall defeat the end for which it was given? Has infinite wisdom contrived a plan wiser than itself, a plan to defeat itself? If so, what would infinite folly be likely to do? why, the reverse to be sure. It would contrive a plan which would answer the purpose intended. This is admirable logic. What shall we have next? Perhaps some one will start up and say, God is so powerful, that he cannot work all things after the council of his own will; that if he was as weak and fragile as the infant of a day, then his purpose could not be disannulled; and his hand could not be turned back! Let us see. God is so wise that he has contrived a plan to defeat himself; so just that he cannot do right, and so powerful that he can do nothing as he desires!! You may be surprised, for 'tie surprising. Here is the termination of all these arguments, and it is absolutely the most unaccountable of any thing to be met with, that such a character should be ascribed to God, and at the same time he be called a being of infinite perfection!

Here, again, I know we may be accused of overlooking many things which lead to this result; but I do not see wherein it affects the question at all, how we arrive at these results. Suppose our creation should prove a curse to us in the end, how much should we care, or what difference would it make to us, when in excruciating tortures from which there was no reprieve, whether God v purpose? It would be sufficient that there was no way to escape the horrid doom. We should not cease our groans, and forget our tortures, in order to investigate the cause of all the misery were we assured there could be no remedy! So that the thousand ways invented by which to arrive at this result, affect not the case before us: the question is, Who shall disannul the purposes of the Almighty? Who shall turn his hand back from the accomplishment of his purpose? I hope you are satisfied by this time

that neither justice or free agency will have the effect to defeat Omnipotence .-But suppose, for instance, that either or both, could disannul his purpose. This would be no evidence of endless misery unless it first be proved that justice re quires that perfect innocence should suffer forever: for no one will dispute that in a state of nonentity, we are at least free from guilt. And if mankind are possessed of an agency which shall defeat the schemes of God, this is no evidence of endless misery. But, say you God requires of man to do thus and so, in order to be forever happy, and they disobey his requirements, they disannul his purposes. Very well, what then?-Does this prove endless misery? Why, yes, say you, for God requires that man should be thus miserable in consequence of his disobedience. But stop a moment; -according to your theory, man is a free agent; he has already disannuled the purposes of God, when these purposes were for his good. Think ye, he will now submit, when the purposes of God his strength too well; he will disannul not a proposition here but me the purposes of God! When an unruly evident to every candid mind. ox breaks your enclosure, unless under an additional restraint, he will be more likely than ever to break it again; and

you would have made your inclosure a little more secure in the first place.

But here comes another good friend and says, "If neither justice or free agency can disannul the purposes of God the devil will, at least turn his hand back from accomplishing them." Though "the Lord of hosts hath purposed," yet the devil will 'disannul it.' Though the Though the former "hath stretched forth his hand." yet the latter "shall turn it back!!"-But, who is this devil, who has more power and wisdom than the Almighty?— Let us inquire a little and see if God is feated from this quarter.

God is the age. Yes, is the answer of things, is he not? Yes, is the answer of every one. Then of course he made the devil, did he not? Yes, but the Lord made him an angel of light, and he made himself a devil. And made himself ca-pable of frustrating the designs and pur-poses of God, did he? Yes! He had no power, or other faculties, but those which he received from God, bad he? No! then here we have again the laws of nature reversed, the stream rising higher than the fountain; the creature more powerful than the Creator; philosophy is changed; power degenerates to weak-

ness, and wisdom to folly!

Is it possible, that any can believe that infinite power has constituted a principle or being, with more power than itself possesses? with more than infinite power!!!! St. Paul says, speaking of the adverse spirit, or devil, that he is the enemy of all righteousness. If, then, there is a righteous principle in God, on the supposition that the devil is the most powerful of the two, he will certainly destroy it. If he can disannul the purposes of God in one instance, he can and will in every instance. It is, therefore, perfect folly, (so to speak,) if it is the will of the devil to make as many as possible miserable to expect that any that will be happy; for the devil has the most power; he has purposed, and who shall disannul it?!! But, is it to be expected that this enemy of all righteousness is to torment wicked men? Certainly not. None but the righteous can come under his displeasure-the wicked are kindred spirits. Therefore, give the devil all the power you please, it only argues against the happiness of the saints, if he is the agent in the infliction of torment! If you can prove that one individual is to be endlessly miserable, we can prove, from the same argument, that the saints, without exception will be thus miserable let what will become of the sinners.

The argument just now was, that justice required the endless misery of the wicked. Well all are wicked. This we have conceded. Every unaccountable being is a sinner. Then all must be endlessly miserable: but who is to inflict this torment? Perhaps you answer the devil. But you must recollect that the devil is the enemy of all righteousness, that he is opposed to every attribute of God. If, therefore, the endless misery of any portion of the human family could and would not, or would and could be just, if it be required by justice, it not, prevent it? Whether we came there cannot be the business of the devil to inby a decree of the Almighty, or by means flict such punishment; for he being the enemy of all righteousness, could not be engaged in so righteous a cause! God, it is agreed by all has purposed the reverse and it would be contrary to every principle of his nature to create beings on purpose to make them miserable. In fact, it is not supposed by any that he is to be thus engaged. So, look which way we will, we find this system hedged in with insuperable difficulties, and we are led to conclude, with the prophet Micah, that "God delighteth in mercy; the he will have compassion on us: subdue our iniquities, and cast all sins into the depths of the sea;" that 'he will perform his truth to Jacob, and his mercy to Abraham, which he bath sworn unto our fathers from the days of old saying, "In blessing I will bless thee, in multiplying I will multiply thee; in thee and in thy seed shall all the nations. kindreds and families of the earth be blessed."

My candid hearers, I wish you to think of these things. Think one moment before you subscribe to the idea that the purposes of God can be disannulled. I profess no peculiar skill in these matters, but certainly it appears as plain as noon-day to me, that these ideas limit the God of Israel, detract from the majesty of Heaven, and go to destroy the happiness of man. It may be I speak plain; I hope I do; for "in the church had rather speak five words with my understanding, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." But "I have neither wit nor words, nor utterance, nor form of speech, to stir men's souls;" I only do as Anthony did at Cæsar's fuare confessedly to his injury? No, de- neral; 'speak right on,' tell you what pend upon it. By this time he knows you yourselves do know; for there is not a proposition here but must be self

> We know, to be sure, that this doctrine is said to be licentious; but those who thus denominate it, prav for the truth

We will take one more view of this

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be brought with the same propriety against the doctrine, as proclaimed by Angel at the birth of our Saviour, "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Did the Angel preach a licentious doctrine? Was he deluded? Did he, think ye, forget his errand, in his flight from the bosom of the Father, and wend his way to this benighted earth, with the syren song of peace and salvation upon his lips, when he should have wreathed the garland, not of hope and joy, but of eternal condemnation upon the brow of the off-

spring of infinite love? Suppose some one possessed of the modern wisdom of this world, had been seated on the plains with the shepherds listening to the night breeze, as it whispered through the lofty palm trees, contemplating the brilliancy of the starry heavens, and the magnificence of the works of nature, every breath falling in audible accents upon the ear; the shrubbery and long rushes, rustling in the setenity of the moonless night; our modless rustics about the awful condition of their immortal souls-yes, with these shepherds as innocent of crime or ambition as the gentle flocks which lay in detached groups, peacefully chewing their cuds around them; when, lo! there appeared, suddenly, a light around about them, above the brightness of the sun. And the Angel said-"Fear not, for behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.""Hold!" says our modern philosopher, "you preach a licentious dectrine, a damnable heresy, the devil's doctrine .-Nothing but the fear of the dread vengeance of eternity, can induce mankind to love God and keep his commandments." But here he is interrupted; the angel was not without witness. A multitude of the heavenly host were with him, and break in upon the ill-timed response, with the heavenly song-"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace and good will to men." Confounded, he drops his head, and anxious to retire from such company, passes off, muttering as he goes, bound to destruction-licentices occirine - and singing as a counter-part to the licentious song of the

sil oun in the deep where darkness dwells, The land of borror and despair, Justice hash trill a cismal hill, And laid her stores of vengeance there.

"There, satan, the first siener lies, And years and lites his iron bands; In vain the releastrives to tise. Crushed by the weight of both thy hands." "Where saints and angels, from the liest abode, Character load balellej hs to their God, Look dewn, on sineers in the realms below, And draw fresh pleasures from their endless wo."

O my God! what a seng! How would this chime with the glorious song of peace on earth, and good will to all men? Why, my friends, the mountains around about Bethlehem would have shrunk from the frightful echo, while they responded, "Glory to God in the highest." Yea the babe in the manger would have grouned aloud, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of."

The Lord of hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul it. His hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?" My friends, there is no power in heaven, earth or hell, that can disan-nul the purposes of God. "He that promised is able to perform. Let us, then, throw away our fears of future infelicity, and attend to those requirements and duties on which our present happiness and the happiness of the world de-

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

-"And troth diffuse her radiance from the Press."-GARDINER, NOVEMBER 6, 1835.

"God hath reconciled us to himself by

Jesus Christ .- 2nd. Cor. 5-18."

This is the most joyful tidings-the most welcome and glorious news that ever saluted the ears of God's intelligent creatures, it is a transporting assurance, and that mind must be blunted indeed that feels no emotion of gratitude toward his heavenly Father for his unspeakable goodness-that heart must be as hard as adamant that is not softened and raised by this to a religious and devout feeling. This declaration is enough to make angels shout for joy-and men to weep for gladness. It is deeply distressing however, to the intelligent mind-it is profoundly abasing to the reflecting soul, to consider the ingratitude and sinfulness, of God's offspring. Man will disobey the wholesome laws of his Maker; vicious propensities govern his actions-the rage of corruption has the ascendency-the intellectual faculties have become debased-the human understanding is veiled in darkness, and man is a slave to passions; -if it were not so, love to God would be paid as the most delightful tribute, good will to our fellow creatures would spring up in the secret chambers of the heart, as the natural fruit of the soul. But they are deceived by some strange freak or other, they have been led to suppose there is more pleasure to be taken in sin and unrighteousness than in the paths of wisdom and virtue, "Well there is pleasure to be taken in sin." But mark me-it is such a pleasure as the traveller experiences when he treads upon the flowery surf beneath which a volcano slumbers.

would ay with the same force, and might | There is joy in the halting places of iniquiy-such a joy as one would feel when having reposed upon a hed of flowers he should awake stretched upon the sands of the desart with the deadly simoom sweeping o'er him. There are flowers in the garden of guilty pleasure, but beneath them the speckled serpent hisses. There are fruits pleasant to the eye, but they grow on the Bohon Upas. There are fountains and pools, but they contain naught but the black waters of despair. There vice may be seated upon a dazzling pavillion, decorated in all the shining apparel of this lower world, but the dagger of death is hid beneath her robe. Words may fall from her lips, but they are false as perjury-her breath is a pestilence-her ouch contamination, despair and death." But there is a remedy for the diseased soul; physician whose touch can heal the heart. 'Ye disciples of mere natural religion-ye votaries of aspiring reason—ye advocates for the power of philosophy, tell me I beseech fide when my mind is pressed down with grief, when my soul languishes for a physician whose presence will prove a panacea for every wound? These miserable comforters are dumb," I will turn to the intelligent christian. Disciple of the blessed Saviour, humble follower of the Redeemer, tell me I pray you where I may find a deliver from this bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God? He takes the Scriptures in his hand-he opens the sacred volume and reads the welcome tidings, all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ. A ray of light darts through the gloom that had involved the mind-a gleam of hope springs up within the anxious soul, it is the ledge and companion of eternal joy-the foretaste of never-ending felicity in the presence and enjoyment of God. Jesus Christ revealed peace on earth and purchased the race of Adam with the crimson current that rushed through the evenues of his generous heart. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men.

THE COMET.

The Comet about which so much has been said, has appeared and disappeared, and this globe still continues to roll upon its axis, The credulous and superstitious have made themselves miserable and unhappy-and the many prophets and soothsayers who predicted that some terrible calamity would befall us in consequence of a whisk of his fiery tail, have proved themselves mere ignoramuses. There are a certain portion of community for two years past who have been busy in filling the ears of ignorant mortals. with tales of coming terrors; even the entire destruction of the world, has been confidently anticipated. In every age and in every country there have been such soothsayers, and they have always found fools enough to swallow with avidity, all the marvellous stories and predictions which a diseased or wanton imagination could invent. To show the astonishing infatuation to which people are sometimes subject, we transfer to our columns the following historical instances.

John Slofferus, a learned man who flourished in the 16th century in Suabia, predicted a terrible deluge in 1524 which alarmed all Europe. He was seconded by the astrolof the day, and all sorts of expedients were contrived in order to evade the menaced calamity. People who dwelt near the sea shore, sold their estates at a great loss. Inspectors were sent to survey grounds in the provinces to which men and beasts might resort to escape the inundation, and books were published pointing out the most feasible methods of avoiding the catastrophe -The panic raged violently in France, insomuch that some persons grew distracted; some built high arches as a means of deliverance; and M. Auriol, a magistrate of Toulouse, actually erected four high pillars with a boat on the summit. But the obstinate continuance of dry weather chagrined the prophets amazingly. Nevertheless Slofferus persisted in his prediction, the fulfilment of which he merely postponed to the year 1586.

In the same century, a Lutheran divine foretold the end of the world, which was to happen in 1533. On the day appointed, while he was preaching, a sudden tempest arose, during the raging of which his hearers remained perfectly quiet, having all faith in the prophecy. But as the storm subsidde, quite disappointed in their expectations, they tore the preacher from his desk and gave him a severe flagellation for his mis-

In the year 1761, two men at Cologne having reported that they had just arrived from Damascus, were visited by the Jesu ts of the former place, with whom they conversed in the Hebrew-Chaldaic, Greek and Latin Lugu ges. They came, as they affirmed, by order of heaven, to call men to r centance; and stated themselves to be prophets, and only 700 years of age. They predicted, among other things the destruction of Constantinople in 1766; the inunda-

sun, moon, and stars in 1771; the conflagation of the whole earth in 1772; and finally the general judgment in 1773. We believe they proceeded no further in their predic-

Myriads of sooth-sayers of this description have at different periods endeavoured to disturb the peace of the world by foretellirg its sudden dissolution. Among them one George Bell, a religious anthusiast, about half a century since pretended to foresee the end of the world; but having retracted before the time allowed their fears to subside. Lord Napier, the ingenious inventer of the logarithms, suffered himself to be affected by a similar delusion, and also foretold the end of the world at a certain date, which period however he happened to out live. Whiston, the Mathematican, predicted, not the destruction of the earth, but the actual advance of the millennium at a period which he chanced nevertheless to survive, and countless other prophets of modern times have predicted that awful calamities were about to fall upon the nations of the coreh, yea that the earth itself was about to reelstagger and tumble into its original nothingness, yet nothing very alarming has taken place, and the earth still moves on as regular as time, and as soft and harmonious as the breezes of heaven.

As we before stated, the Comet has appeared as vas foretold, it did not approach probably very near the earth, say 15000,000 leagues, for while one was tarvelling towards the orbit of the other, the latter had receded for enough to be entirely out of the way of mischief. It has disappeared, and before it re-appears, nearly all who are now living will have passed from off the stage of

SABLATH EVENING.

It is past ! another day of rest lies buried in the touch of oblivion. The sun, as if weary of dispensing his rays upon inactive millions, has withdrawn himself from this western hemisphere, and is lighting up distant regions with his gorgeous splendors, The land we inhabit is slumbering beneath the star-studded canopy-the winds breathe gently and the undulating waves of the ocean as they break upon the shore, give out mysterious music. The past has been a day of gladness,-we have listened to the words of promise recorded upon the heaven born pages of inspiration, and they flit across the memory like ingel's shapes. Our prayers have mingled with those, of myriads of devotional beings, and holy aspirations have leapt from off the altar of the heart. The chain which binds us to the all-pervading Spirit of the universe, has been tighter drawn and in imagination, earth's dark ties were riven and the happy spirit soured on high, and dipped its pinions in the font of light. It is gone-the vision paused but for a moment, and then vanished; but it was not a vain thing; -it produced a blessed calm which still prevades us, and lulls the wayward passions to rest. Long may we feel its influence—yea—even till the spirit shall burst its clay tenement and enter the realms of eternal day.

WUNIVERSAL SALVATION is inscribed opon the green fields of Nature, and upon the arched sky; it is the theme of benevolent hearts here, and it will be the song of angels, and of saints in the regions of bliss throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity.

From the Hetald of Holiness CRUCIFYING CHRIST.

The sin of crucifying Christ is not limited to those who litterally perpetrated the horrid deed eighteen hundred years ago upon Mount Calvary, but Christ is daily cruified; not only by those who acknowledge that they care little or nothing about him, but by thousands and tens of thousands, who profess to be His friends; indeed by all —whatever their profession—who are not free from sin. Many who profess to abhor the very thought, are as guilty of it as the most abandoned. Many who feign to wonder at the depravity of Judas, who betray-ed and sold his master for thirty pieces of silver, sell the Lord of glory every a more paltry sum. Yea, crueify Him a-fresh, and put Him to open shame.

If the savior should at this time appear on earth in every way as He did in the person of Jesus, the humble son of Mary, how very few of those who profess to be his friends, but would reject him, and be ready to assent to, if they did not themselves utter the cry of away with him; which would be the same thing in the sight of God, as to ssist in litterally putting bim to death! How many who are ready to ask, with a sneer or snarl, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Is not this the carpenters son! Alas, how many of the professed followers of Jesus, who are willingly ignorant of the

very first principles of his religion! Most of man's teaching on this momentous subject, has been but the darkening of counsel by words wit out knowledge. And so long as men will be led and taught by nen, they will be blinded and misled. pride of human learning, worldly am-bition, the lust of human applause, and the desire to display genius and talent have not only darkened the spiritual vision of those who have taken it upon themselves to be teachers of divine truth, but have induced them—as they regard the praise of Godto labor rather to astonish and dazzle the multitude with the fruits of their own imagination, than to enlighten and instruct them tion of Constantinople in 1766; the inunda-tion of England in 1769; an earthquake throughout the globe in 1770; the fall of the

leaders of the blind. And there is in human | that country, contains some observa nature, besides a love of the mysterious and strange, a willingness to be blinded, and thus to continue in the darkness and bondage of sin. But it is the privilege of all who sincerely desire to know and obey the truth it is their privilege to know the truth, and truth shall make them free, Not only free from the bewildering influence of man's teaching, but free from sin, and every real evil. The immutable promise to them is that they shall be all taught of God. And when they are thus taught, they will uot only learn what true religion, or boliness, is but how it is attained. As many as receive and confess CHRIST, unto them does he give power to become the sons of God.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Intelligencer. "Man never is, but always to be blest." Pope.

Such is the condition and such the lot of fallen man. Human life, from the cradle to the tomb, is little else than one unbroken round of disappointment-one continued scene of disappointed hope and blasted expectation. In youth, we view this life as one long sunny day, without a cloud to obstruct, a disappointment to vex, a sorrow to corrode or mis fortune to teach us the instability of earthly enjoyments.

But as we glide down the stream of life we find one disaster after another, one storm after another, one shipwreck after another, till forced by these solemn teachings to pause and reflect, when we learn our sad delusion, and the very wrong estimate made of human life and human manners.

We find that those objects which we so eagerly pursued, and which we promised ourselves would yield us unmixed and complete, we have either failed to attain, or if attained, we have never realized from them that happiness we so fondly anticipated.

And thus it is through the whole course of life: we find that the happiness which we have from time to time promised ourselves, has, like an ignus fatuus, continnally eluded our grasp; that happiness is as far from us as ever, and, that we, like the ancient inhabitanis who searched for the place of the rising of the sun, are no nearer the object of our wishes than when we first commenced. We learn, in the language of the wise, that 'dissatisfaction in enjoyment and uncertainty of possession" is stamped upon every thing which bears the impress of

Even he who has made the greatest acquirements and has arisen to the highstation in life is far from being happy. -Aristotle who had made great acquirements and progress in science, whipped the sea because it would not obey him; and Alexander the great, who extended his conquests over the whole world, is said to have wept because the Almighty had not made other worlds which he might conquer.

There is, after all the acquirements of this world, proud and exalted as they may be, an aching void within a vacuum in the immortal mind of man which nothing mortal can fill; a certain dissatisfaction which nothing of a fading transitory nature can render satisfied and happy .-And what is this grand elixir of human life? in this dark and bewildered state of dissatisfaction, toil and trouble, this scene of anxiety and woe, on what shall the human mind be stayed? when shall it look for that unfading and substantial enjoyment which it has sought in vain from earth?

It is in the religion of Jesus Christwho has "brought life and immortality to light"-that hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave, which is an anchor to the soul that will afford the mind sweet and calm repose from all the temptations and trials of life

It is this Heavenly Hope, which "of all passions most befriends us here" that sheds a benign influence over the otherwise cheerless and desolate abode of man. It is this divine armor which enables him 'to stem this sea of troubles"-to bear with christian philosophy "the slings and arrows of outrage and fortune," and with genuine meekness of mind smile at "the merciless pelting of the pitiless storm of adversity," his eye intently fixed on that sure haven of eternal rest, where he expects ere long to moor his weather-beaten dismantled barque safe from the storms and tempests of this wasting ocean of discontent and anxiety. This it is which inspires him with fortitude to bear up under the greatest trials of this state which whispers hope in the dungeon of despair and speaks deliverance to the captives' which teaches him to prepare for

"That vast ocean he must sail so soon, And put new lopes on board, and wait the wind That shortly blows us into worlds unknown."

It is this which teaches that though life is war, eternal war with woe" though we "spend money for that which is not bread, and labor for that which satisfieth not." Christ is the true bread of Life, and when we awake in his likeness then shall we be satisfied that when the 'earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, we have a building on high-an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are forever at rest."

For the Christian Intelligencer. EXTRACTS FROM THE FRIEND OF PEACE.

"An eloquent speech delivered by Mr. Wilberforce in the British Parliament, in favour of propagating christianity in India,

which we hope he will repeat in the house on the present subject:" the su

"It was" said he, "formerly my tar plead the cause of a people, whose won fected my heart, were finally rescued the situation in which they ground the abolition of the slave-trade. That was doubtless the cause of suffering ha ity; but I declare, that if we entirely clude the consideration of religion, hun ty appears to me to be still more concer in the cause I am now pleading, than in for which I was formerly the advocate. "I for my part consider it as absolute h phemy to believe that that great Being whom we owe our existence, has doome large a portion of mankind to remain ever in that state in which we see the nati of India at this day. I am confident providence has furnished remedies fitted the case, and I hold it to be our duty to ply them. And I am satisfied that not on may this be safely attempted but that its complishment will be in the highest degn

May God grant that this powerful adv cate for "suffering humanity," may have heart fervantly engaged for the abolition the war-trade. Here he may find a ne and ample field for the display of his pie his philanthropy and his eloquence. With greatest propriety he may state, that miseries, occasioned by the Universal a tom of war, are far more dreadful, those occasioned by either of the lim customs, for the abolition of which he so honorably and successfully content

If it would be blasphemy to believe God has doomed so great a portion of creatures as the natives of India, to rem forever the subjects of their present de sions respecting human sacrifices; can't less than blasphemy to believe that he doomed not only all Christendom, but the nations of the earth, to be forever deluded, as to support the most desolat custom, which ever resulted from bun depravity, or which ever afflicted the n of Adam? Here with sincerity I can ada the words of Mr. Wilberforce,- | amed fident that his providence has furnished to edies fitted to the case; and I hold it to our duty to apply them."

On reading the foregoing extract, I w struck with a number of expressions then in contained.

1. Mr. Wilheforce, and Mr. Worests, both use the word forever, as applicable this state of being. Or

2. They admit promises, which seem go to support universal grace and salvatis

3. They both say, respecting the sla trade, and the war-trade, and likewise a specting humanity and christianity, " they cansider it as absolute blasphemy to be lieve that, that great Being, to whom ! owe our existence, has doomed so large portion of mankind to remain foreser that state in which we see the natives of h dia at this day." Now

4. If these good men could not belief that God had doomed the natives of la to remain forever in their ignorant a wretched state in this world, how could the consistently believe, that God had door them to sin and misery forever in another world? For

5. If it was considered absolute blamb my by these good men, to believe the native of India, doomed by their Maker, to igno rance and wretchedness forever in t world, where God has not left himself with out witness, in that he has done them much good, how could they consider it any les than "absolute blasphemy," to believe the God has doomed any portion of manking to never, never, ending misery, in another world? For

6. Mr. Worcester, says, in the Friend of

Peace, or Solemn Review, "We regard with horror the custom of the antient heathens in offering their children it sacrifice to idols. We are shocked with the customs of the Hindoos, in prostrating themselves before the car of an idol to be crushed to death; in burning woman alist on the funeral piles of their husbands; it offering a monthly sacrifice, by casting li ing children into the Ganges to be drawned, We read with astonishment of the sacrified made in the papal crusades, and in the Me hometan and Hindoo Pilgrimages. wonder if the blindness of christian national who have esteemed it right and honorable to buy and sell Africans as property, and reduce them to bondage for life. But that which is fashionable and popular in a contry is esteemed right and honorable, what ever may be its nature in the views of mel better informed.

But while we look back with a mixture of wonder, indignation and pity, on many of the customs of former ages, are we care ful to enquire, whether some customs, which we deem honorable, are not the effect of popular delusion?"

Mr. Worcester has respect to war in the above popular delusion. May not the dotwith a view to abolish human sacrifices in trine of endless torment in another world, -Vol. XV

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popular delusion? The ignorance and Belmont, Searsmont, Liberty, Appleton, be for good, I am not able to see. S. S.

EWS DEPARTMENT.

And catch the manners living as they rise."-

GARDINER, NOVEMBER 6, 1835.

L ROAD FROM THE PENOBSCOT TO THE

KENNEBEC. Ve last week briefly noticed a petition to next Legislature for a Rail Road from fast to Gardiner, and another from Banto Augusta. Both of these petitions hably have the same object in view, that acilitating the communication between eastern and western parts of Maine, and states to the southward and westward is. To supply in fact one link in the at chain of communication between the Croix and the Mississippi. This we pose to be at least the principal object.

accommodate merely the travel between and Augusta, or between Bolfort. gor and Augusta, or between Belfast and diner or Augusta, would not, in our ion, justify the cost of a rail road upon er of those routes; but as part of a genroute entirely across the state, one of proposed links is of great importance, e proposed links is of great importance, if rightly located cannot fail to be profe. If then the object of both petitions be effected by a union of effort and capit would seem to be sound policy in evpoint of view to effect such an union .it be done? We answer with the utconfidence, yes! Let the contemplated road from Bangor to Frankfort be exed to Belfast, and we are assured that extension is practicable, and from ast let the route indicated by the Belfast ion be adopted. This route from Bano the Kennebec, we have the most sattory assurance, is much more favorable he construction of a rail road than any hose western terminus on the Kennes Augusta. And it is also, we believe, as short. We mean to say, that the from Bangor to Gardiner, via Belfast, not exceed in distance any practicable road route from Bangor to Augusta .ed, we very much doubt whether any glike a direct route between those points all feasible. If Augusta be made the nebec terminus of the Bangor road, we k it will be found necessary, either to so far south as to intersect the Belfast Gardiner route, in the town of Washn, or else so far to the north as to strike valley of the Sebasticook. Either of ch variations would so much increase length of the road, and the cost of it, as ive the preference to the Belfast and diner route, if any regard be paid to

nd policy and prudence. ut, as before intimated, in the construcof a rail road from the Penobscot to the nebec, regard should be had to a general across the state. Where then will a route leave the Kennebec. Most asdly at Gardiner. Nature has so comely arranged the valley of the Cobbossee tee that not the slightest doubt can be rtained that in the location of a rail road the Kennebec to Portland this valley t be pursued as its eastern terminus .his point of view, therefore, even if the fast route were no better than the other, much as it would terminate at a point 6 miles nearer Portland, it would have a ded advantage in the saving of distance. some may imagine, that as Augusta is the capital of the State, of necessity place must be traversed by the rail road. can see no necessity for such a location e natural features of the country are osed to it, as we have no doubt they are. at proportion of the travel and the busito and from the eastward, has any inin, or connexion with, Augusta?y little indeed! Why then the necessity oing violence to nature, and incommodthe great mass of the country by deviatfrom the best route, merely for the purof passing through the capital. Bes, it is by no means certain that Augusta always remain the capital; indeed, the abilities are against the supposition .it by no means follows that if Augusta voided by the great route through the e, from east to west, that no communion is to be had with her by means of rail . The valley of the Kennebec presents channel for another rail road which will sect the eastern and western one only 6

from Augusta. have only time now to throw out these hints for the consideration of our friends eastward. Let the subject be fairly stances of the accident .- Jour. Com. fully investigated and we are content to e the issue. We commend this subject icularly to the consideration of our ad, the editor of the Bangor Republican, land, above indicated. Any one wishing ace the route on the map will commence

ery of mankind in this world, may be Washington, Patricktown, Windsor, White-ruled for their good in another world: field, the easterly part of Hallowell, and how never, never endless sin and misery Pittston, to Gardiner. From Gardiner westwardly, 10 miles on the border of the Cobbosseecontee, through Litchfield or Richmond, to the south east corner of Bowdoin, through Bowdoinham and Topsham, to Brunswick. The location from this point to Portland we leave to our Brunswick neighbors. From Bangor to Gardiner by this route the distance would not exceed 68 or at the utmost 70 miles, and from Gardiner to Brunswick not more than 23 miles.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London and Liverpool papers, both to the 26th ult. inclusive, have been received by the independence, Capt. Nye, at New York

The engagement at Bilboa on the 11th was much less disastrous to the Queen's troops than first reported.

A New Ministry has been formed in Spain with M. Mendizbal at its head which prom-

ises to secure the approbation of many of the Liberals. Advices from Greece to the 15th of August state that Col. Gordon at the head of a moveable column, had succeeded in destroying near Corinth the band of robbers

who murdered Capt. Kraus and 50 Ger-The Cholera in Italy appears to be subsiding. The aggregate number of deaths at Gena is stated at between 3 and 4000, of

which 1000 occurred in a single week. The London papers of the 25th contain an official announcement that American vessels have a right to trade directly with

Waking Up. We understand the Belfast Steam Boat and Wharf Company have sent an agent to New-York to make arrangement for having here early in the spring, two Boats; one to be as fast as the stest, to ply daily between this place and Bangor, and the other to Eastport and Calais twice a week.

The steam boat wharf, which is to be near seven hundred feet in length and will serve as a breakwater for the inner harbor is now in progress and will be completed early in the spring .- Rep. Jour.

Mr. Joseph A. Levy, news collectfor the Charleston Mercury, fell between two boats in that harbor on the 19th inst., while attempting to board a vessel, and was

A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Ontario, to his friends in Charleston, dated Rio, August 18th, says; 'We are ordered to sail immediately for St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, to get the money from the governor, who was bribed by the Spanish Pirates recently hung at Boston.'

Native Almonds. A Mr. Ira Stimpson, of Gates County, near Rochester, in the state of New York, has this fall raised nearly a peck of almonds, from a limb graft-

The Journal of Commerce mentions the arrival in that city on Monday, in custody of a Police officer of Mrs. Mary McKinley, who lately stopped payment in Philadelphia for something over \$100,000 She has been indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences from a merchant in N.

The New Orleans Union of the 9th inst, states that the steamboat Boonslick, Capt. Lake when on her passage thence for St. Louis, burst her boiler, nearly opppsite to plaquimine, by which accident the Captain and Engineer lost their lives, and a number of other persons on board were scalded in a serious manner.

The British Government has appointed Henry Stephen Fox, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Wm. B. Washington of Portage County, Ohio has been convicted of Perjury and sentenced to the State's Prison for seven years. The trial created great interest -more than two hunred witnesses were examined .- Post.

By the last accounts from Para (Brazil) the Indians, &c. bad entire possession of the town and would probably continue to hold it. Most of the former inhabitants who were fortunate enough to escape massacre, had fled to Maranham, many of them in a state great destitution.—Jour. Com.

Mr. Walter Hayward Jr. was found suspended from an oak tree in the neighborhood of his residence, at Bridgewater, Mass on the 17th inst. He was married to a beautiful young lady only five days before.— Commercial Gaz.

Sad Death. Charles Hyde, a lad recently from England, was killed at the shop of R. Hoe & Co., in Gold Street, on Friday evening by the following sad and unusual accident. Hewas lighting the lamps for the evening, and standing near a large grindstone, which was running vith great velocity, but upon a shaft so true, that the poor boy not noticing the motion stepped on it. His leg was instantly carried under the guard, where it remained near a minute before his condition became known, during which time the limb was ground nearly off He was taken out insensible, but revived afterwards sufficiently to relate the circum-

Very late from Texas. By a letter received by the Philadelphia Gazette, dated Nacogdoches, sept. 14th, it appears that the has, if we mistake not, a pretty fami-knowledge of the route from Bangor to land, above indicated. Any constitution of the despot S into Anagainst the settlers. A council has been held of the tribes at the Cherokee settlement-thirty miles north of Nacogdoches, angor, pass down the west bank of the at which, were also some of the distant tribes obscot through Hampden to Frankfort, of Cananches. The people of Texas have through Swanville by the "head of tide" to Belfast, from Belfast through

might be induced to join the other Indians. They also call upon their brother Americans in the north to send on munitions of war reinforcements .- N. Y. Star.

A fatal affray took place in the western limit of New Bedford, on Saturday among half a dozen sailors, in the course of which three muskets were discharged, and a man named Henry Mariner of New Jersey mortally wounded. Another man by and his head severely beaten, and one or two others were wounded.—Bost. Post.

Pensacola, Oct. 10. Naval. The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, sailed from this port yesterday, on a cruise to windward.— We have heard that the whole squadron will rendezvous at some West India port, per-haps St. Barts about the last of November, to receive the orders of Com. Dallas. may expect the squadron here, towards the close of December.

The blacklegs of Lexington, Ky, are in trouble. It is found that Judge Law can come up with them as effectually as Judge Lynch. Several has been sentenced to six months confinement in the workhouse where they will be employed in breaking up stone for the Macadamized roads.

The velocity with which the light of the sun travels to the earth, may be estimated from the fact, that it passes in the eighth part of a second, through a space which the swiftest bird could not traverse in three weeks.

FLOOD. The papers state that the Genesee River, and other streams in the western part of New-York, swollen by rains, have overflowed, and destroyed property to an immense amount. Eight men were drowned in Buffalo, by the upsetting of a boat. But few particulars are stated. The Buffalo Whig says:

'A letter has been received by a commercial house in this city from the upper Lakes giving an account of the probable loss of the schooners Globe, United States and Commodore, they having been driven on shore in a gale. The mate and four men were drowned from off the Commodore.

The Boston Atlas says, that the Firemen of Salem have fitted up one of the most powerful engines, with a pole and othr appendages, to enable them to harness four horses at a moments notice; and they promise themselves to be in Boston in one hour from the time they may learn that their presence can be useful.

The Steamboat Champlain has made a trip from New York to A bany in nine hours and fourteen minutes, including 57 minutes lost at the several landings making the actual time of running 8 hours and 17 minutes-the shortest passage ever

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at St. Louis on the 6th inst-the only one for the last ten years.

The Old Colony Memorial states hat about 200 men are now at work on the Taunton Branch Railroad, which is to connect with the Boston and Previdence Rail-road to Mansfield—and that the road will be completed in the course of next summer, and will most probably be extended to New

According to an article in the Chrleston; S. C. Mercury the whole number of in-habitants in the 12 slave holding States is 3, 660, 567-and the number of slaves is 2, 005, 475.

The bodies of three negroes packed in tierces were forwarded from Balti-more for Philadelphia, by the Union Line; and put on shore at Newcastle, Delware, on account of their disagreeable odour .-They were probably subjects for dissection forwarded for some medical institution at the

The city of Troy contains a popula-tion of 16,671. Increase since 1835, 5,415.

A handsome new Wesleyan chapel was lately destroyed by fire at Woodstock in New Brunswick. Measures have been already taken for rebuilding it, two individuals having subscribed nearly £100 for

Duff Green late Editor of the Washington Telegraph, advertises for sale the presses, type and materials, used in printing

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Legget, principal Editor of the Evening post, is suffering under a severe illness. His disease is typhus fever.

Information Wanted. Information is wanted of one Patrick Caverner, who has been missing since last Spring-last heard from at Eastport, bound for Boston. His wife and family are now in Bangor, and would be grateful for any information respecting him. They are in a destitute and helpless condition.

Singular Fact. Five thousand bushels of wheat have just been received in New York from Liverpool which was shipped from that port in 1831. A sample was ex-hibited, which appeared in perfect order.

Shipwreck and loss of Lives. The bark Mary Ann, of New Bedford, Jepiha Jenny, master, sailed from that port on a whaleing voyage on the 23 l of September, and on the fifth day out was thrown upon her beam ends, in which position she re-mained for three hours. When she righted she was full of water—bulwarks, and all her spars and rigging, except the foremast and bowsprit, were carried away. Two men, one named Pearce, an Englishman, and the other Vincent, a Portuguese, perished in the forecastle. The remainder of the crew, 14 in number, were taken from the wreck the next morning by the ship Birmingham, from New York, for Liverpool. The captain, mate and second mate were taken from the B. by the packet ship Independence, for N. York, and arrived at the latter place on SatAppointments.

The editor will preach at East Thomaston next Sabbath.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr Charles Sawtelle, of Bangor, to

In this town, Mr Charles Sawiene, or Danger, of Miss Sarah Prescott.

Mr Benjamin Church to Miss Sarah Winslow.
In Portland, Mr Edward Richards to Miss Enuice
Jewett, both of P.

DIED.

In Augusta, Mrs. Locke, wife of Mr Daniel Locke, ged 34. aged 34.
In Farmington, Mr Benjamin Stevens, aged 57.
In Wiscasset, Miss Sophronia We-t, aged 17.
In Cambridge, 27th ult. Mr Daniel Davis, Esq. formerly Solicitor General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged 73.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres. ROBERT WILLIAMSON

> TAILOR AND DRAPER, NO 2 CENTRAL ROW.

TAVE constantly for sale, a full and complete assortment of superfine and medium qualities of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of every variety of colours, English, French, German, and American Manufactory, for sale by the yard, or will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner and at short notice.

N. B.--A good assortment of ready made Clothing Constantly on hand.

ALSO_TRIMINGS of every Description Gardiner, Nov. 6, 1835 42

Almanaes for 1836.

MAINE Farmer's, Thomas's, People's, Queer, Comic and Miniature Alma-naes, for 1836, for sale by the gross or single, at the Gardiner Bookstore,

PALMER & WASHBURN. November 5, 1835.

Steam Boat Notice.



THE Steamer Macdonough will leave Gardiner on M onday next, the ner last trip this season.

THOMAS G. JEWEPT, Ag't.

42 M inday next, the 9th inst, at 9 o'clock A M. on

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, to be asssem bled A. D. 1886.

THE undersigned, your petitioners, citi-zens of the State of Maine, respectfully represent, that in their opinion, a Rail Road, made from Belfast in the county of Waldo, through the towns of Belmont, Searsmont, Appleton and Liberty, in said county of Waldo, and Washington, Patrick-town, Windsor, Whitefield, Hallowell and Pittston in the counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, to some point on the Kennebec river opposite Gardiner, with liberty to extend the same through Hallowell to Augusta, would be of great public utility and benefit. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that they, with their associates and successors, may be made a body corporate, with powers to locate and construct said Rail Road, and contract and manage the same; and that you would grant to them all the powers and privileges inci-dent to bodies corporate, with such facilities and means of carrying said object into effect as may be consistent with law and the public D. LANE, and others.

October 20, 1835.

DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers have dissolved their ons and ATTORNEYS at Law. Persons having business in the office, may adjust the same, on application to either of them. GEO. EVANS,

E. F. DEANE.

E. F. DEANE has taken the office lately occupied by the firm.

GEO. EVANS has opened an office in the new store directly opposite GARDINER HOTEL, and will continue the practice of his

Gardiner, Oct. 30, 1955. 6w. 41.

SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1836.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenor.— The Gift edited by Miss Leslie, just received and for sale at the Gardiner Book Store by

PALMER & WASHBURN. Gardiner, October 16, 1835.

NOTICE.

K NOW all men by these presents, that I ELIJAH ROBINSON, of Richmond, State of Maine, do hereby relinquish to my son Josiah T. Robinson, his time, that he may forever, after this date, trade and act for himself, as though he were twenty-one. Richmond, Oct. 1, 1835.

RUN AWAY,

ROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. an Indented Apprentice, by the name of ICHABOD PINKHAM. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one CENT reward and no charges paid.

JOHN STEVENS.

Pittston, Oct. 30, 1835.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of J. D. GARDIN-ER, a black three year old COLT, long tail, whoever will return said Colt or give information where she can be found, shall be suitably rewarded. GEORGE FINN.

Gardiner, Oct. \$0, 1835.

Kennebec Boom Company.

THE annual meeting of the Kennehee Boom Company stands adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1835, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of P. Sheldon, Esq., in Gardiner.

DANIEL NUTTING, Kennebec Boom Co.

KENNEBEC, **.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of October A. D

SARAH GILPATRICK, widow of THOMAS GILPATRICK late of Gardiner in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance

out of the personal property of said deceas-

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Intelligencer pristed at Gardiner that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of November at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same

should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER Judge. A true copy.
Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

KENNEBEC, 88,-

At a Court of Probate held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebee on the last Monday of October A. D. 1835.

MERCY STAPLES Widow of

ISAAC STAPLES
late of Gardiner in said county, deceased,
having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceas-

Ordered That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Intelligencer printed at Gardiner that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoan, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should

not be allowed. H. W. FULLER Judge. True Copy,
Attest: Gro ROBINSON, Register.

Real Istate For Sale.

OR sale a lot of land situated on the Southerly Side of the Litchfield road in Gardiner-adjoining land of Ichabod Plaisted, Said lot is but a short distance from the village and is valuable for tillage or Moving land—Also another lot situated on the new road leading from Arch Morril's Brick-Yard, conveniently located for building.--Persons wishing to purchase cheap will do well to examine the above.-- Apply RICHARD CLAY.

GEO PLAISTED. or G. W. BACHELDER.

Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1935. tf

COMMUNICAL HOUSE BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot-under the above name, and olicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water. It stands on the stage road, and the stages stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the starting place of

the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat. Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exer-tion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who

may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS. Bath, August 29, 1935. tf.

Improved Clay and Brick MACHINE.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement for the Manufacture of BRICKS by MACHINERY, with the application of HORSE or WATER POWER, offers it to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as by Horse Powe thirty six or even more, finished Brichs may be east in one minute, ready for drying. Those whe are engaged in the manufacture of Bricks should be provided with one of those valuable Machines, the contribute tridities when the saving in here there is cost being triding, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen have ex-amined the Machine and seen it in operation, and sev-eral of them have kindly tendered Certificates of their approbation of the same.

FRANKFORT, Me. 1834. THE subscriber having purchased one half of the Patent right of the proprietor for the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, hereby gives notice that said Machine—may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the Brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

East Thomaston, August 21, 1835. tf 31

E. HUTCHINS & CO'S NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELLIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemica mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very supe-rior article of durable lok, in boxes only one sixth the

rior article of durable lok, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this lok are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a heantful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelible. The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

The Resure that each box is accompanied with the

porrtability does to travellers.

(F) Be sure that each box is accompanied with the fac-simile of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true a scicle is prepared by them only, at No.
110. Market Street, Paltimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following real Estate, situated in the town of Hullowell, on the Estate, situated in the town of Hallowell, on the result River Road, leading from Augusta and Hallowell to Gardiner Village, viz: a Two story dwelling House, well finished throughout in-ide, and painted out side, with two Chimneys, a handsom yard in front of the House, a good STABLE, and a Shed reaching from the house to the Stable. A good Garden and a good well of water, and about half an acre of land with twenty-five young apple trees thereon, and part of them in a leaving state.

Said premises are at the lower part of Hallowell, adjoining Gardiner Village; the situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the Kennebec River, and would be a suitable and convenient place for a Mechanic or a seafaring man. For terms of payment, apply to the subscriber, living about half a mile from the premises.

Hallowell, Sept. 25, 1886.

POETRY.

From the Star and Universalist. JUBILEE HYMN. BY MES. SARAH A. DOWNER.

With glowing hearts and lips of praise, Our grateful songs to God we'll raise; His truth which cleared our mental ray Now gleams on this auspicious day.

This earth around you glorious sun Searce half a century's course bath run, Since first our sires, unknown to fame, Bestow'd on us our once scorn'd name.

The change how great! that little band Obedient to the Lord's command, Unharm'd by persecution's lower-Hath grown in wisdom, strength, and power.

Our Father-let the earth rejoice-In that dear name, join every voice-The halt, the blind, where'er they're found And all in sin's dark fetters bound

Our Father! yes that sacred name To teach us blest Immanuel came; To bend the proud and stubborn knee And set our captive spirits free.

This truth, this heavenly truth doth bless Like manna in the wilderness; O! may its peace fill every soul Till it hath spread from pole to pole

May Christian grace be ever found In us who preach glad tidings round: Oh! Thou! who gav'st this happy day Still guide us on our gladsome way.

Be with us now, our bearts unite-Strengthen our hands with Gospel might; Let every selfish passion flee; Lord, smile upon our JUBILEE.

DESULTORIOUS.

FREEDOM OF THE MIND.

That mind alone is free, which looking to God as the inspirer and rewarder of virtue, adopts his law, written on the heart and in his word, as its supreme rule, and which, in obedience to this governs itself, reveres itself, exerts faithfully its best powers, and unfolds itself by well doing, in whatever sphere God's providence assigns.

It has pleased the All-wise Disposer to encompass us from our birth, by difficulty and allurement; to place us in a world where wrong doing is often gainful, and duty rough and perilous; where many voices appose the dictates of the inward monitor, where the body presses as a weight on the mind, and matter, by its perpetual agency on the senses, becomes a barrier between us and the spiritual world. We are in the midst of influences, which menace the intellect and the heart.

I call that mind free, which masters the senses; which protects itself against animal appetites; which contemns pleasure and pain in comparison with its own energy; which penetrates beneath the body, and recognizes its own reality and greatness; which passes life, not in asking what it shall eat or drink, but in hungering, thirsting, and seeking after

righteousness. I call that mind free, which escapes the bondage of matter; which, instead of stopping at the material universe, and making it a prison wall, passes beyond it to its Author, and finds in the radient signatures which it every where bears of the Infinite Spirit, helps to its own

spiritual enlargement. I call that mind free, which jealously guards its intellectual rights and powers which calls no man master; which does not content itself with a passion, or hereditary faith; which opens itself to light whensoever it may come; which receives new truth as an angel from heaven; which while consulting others, inquires still more of the oracle within itself, and uses instruction from abroad, not to supercede, but to quicken its own energies.

I call that mind free, which sets no bounds to its love; which is not imprisoned in itself, or in a sect; which recognizes in all human beings the image of God, and the rights of his children; which delights in virtue, and sympathises with suffering, wherever they are seen, which conquers pride, anger, and sloth, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free, which is not paseively framed by outward circumstances. which is not swept away by the torrent of events; which is not the creature of accidental impulse; but which bends events to its own improvement, and acts from an inward spring, from immutable principles which it has deliberately es-

I call that mind free, which protects itself against the usurpations of society; which does not cower to human opinion which feels itself accountable to a higher tribunal than man's; which respects a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be the slave, or tool of the many or the few.

I call that mind free, which, through confidence in God and in true virtue, has cast off all fear but that of wrong doing; which no menace or peril can enthral; which is calm in the midst of tumults, and possesses itself, though all else be

I call that mind free, which resists the bondage of habit; which does not mechanically repeat itself, and copy the past; which does not live on its old virtues: which does not enslave itself to precise rules; but which forgets what is

hehind, listens for new and higher monitions of conscience, and rejoices to pour itself forth in fresh and higher exerticas.

[From the Universalist Watchman.] HAPPINESS.

Ah, happiness! whither hast thou fled? Thou wert the companion of man in Eden's happy power. But man left and forsook thee. He did this because he was foolish. 'The foolishness of man perverteth his way, and his heart fretteth against the Lord.' When will man learn against the Lord. wisdom from the errors of the past?-When will he learn that happiness lies within his reach? That he has but to put forth his hand and pluck the flower, and it is his own?

Mortal man! Dost thou know that the Creator has given thee power and ability to be happy! Art thou convinced that he has placed thee in this beautiful world and surrounded thee with all the means necessary to thy happiness? Then exert thyself. Remember that the Creator has in wisdom ordered the system of the Universe in such a way, that thy happiness depends in part upon thine own exertions. Be wise then. Spend not thy time and talents foolishly. Happiness thou lovest and desirest. Thou mayest take possession of her. She loves those that love her, and those that seek her early shall find her

Learn wisdom, O man from thy past experience. Endeavor to improve thy earthly condition. Let the happiness of a second Eden cheer and bless thee yet once more. Know that God governs the world with a steady hand; that thou mayest be happy if thou wilt; and that thy happiness will increase that of those around thee. Then will man's earthly existence be doubly worth possessing, the millennial day shall have Commenced.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner October 1, 1835.

John Luther Henry Adams Elizabeth J. Averill 2 Hannah Matthews Lovania McCurdy Joanna McCurdy B. John Bolton John Barber James Maxwell Nahum Merrill Samuel T. Briggs Oliver Butman Joseph Morton Esther F. Brick Nathaniel Moody Julia A. Noble John Berry Jr. Aaron Bran Francis Batchelder Alexander Nichols William Neal

Silas J. Bourne John Bodge (2) Joseph Neal Jr. Ivory Nudd Huldah Noble Lorenzo Crowell Emeline Chism P. Ambrose Pew Benjamin Church Harriet E. Pinkham Peter Coan Nathaniel Currier Isaac Plummer

Shubael Pease Benjamin B. Colhy Lucy W. Parker Catharine W. Pur-Thomas T. Craven Daniel Conner Sylvanus Caldwell(3) rington Q. Henry B. Quincy Peter Clark. Loren De Welf (2) R. Elijah Robinson William A. Drew

Capt — Sterns Jordan Stanford

James Smolley Fanny Stickney

William Stevens

Richard Shackley Harvey Scribner

Nancy C. Smith

John P. Tibbetts

Solomon Tibbetts

James Trimble

Hannah Taylor

Joshua Wing

Cornelius Tarbox W.

Noah Wentworth

William Whitney

Jeremiah Wakefield

Charles W.C. Wilcox

Stephen Tucker (2)

Ebenezer M. Taylor

Jesse Tucker

James Spear

benezer Sutton Jr

Asa Stevens Annias Sinclair

Reuben B. Dunn William Richardson William Rollins Sarah Eastman Margaret Runcy John B. Richardson Joseph H. Ellis William Evans Jr. David M. Richardson Eben Everett Ebenezer Redlon S. Isaiah Stanford

Henry Foy Phebe Fitch Ephraim Fenderson Stephen Foster Edward Garvis Joshua Goodwin Isaac Grant James Grelev Charles H. Green J. D. Gardiner

Celenia Gliden Samuel Homans Harriet P. Hatch Sarah Horne Jane Hutcherson Benjamin Hill John R. Hodgkins Marston Huse

Mary Ann Jewell Samuel Jewett Cyrus Kendrick (3) L. Simeon Lawrence Benjamin Leuzarder Lee, Townsley & Co.

Y. Mary Young Henry Lunt Enos Yale Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WILLIAM PALMER, P. M.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Lovejoy & Butman is this day dissolved by mutualconsent. All persons having demands against said fir mare requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to V. R. Lovejoy who is duly authorized to settle the same.

Outlier Luk 25.

Condison Luk 25.

Gardiner, July 25. V. R. L. would inform his former friends and cus-tomers that he still carries on his tusiness at the old stand, directly opposite the Farmers Hotel, where will be found every thing in the line of his business, CHEAP

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

M. PALMER and H. G. O. WASHBURN has this day formed a connection in the Book selling and Book-hinding business, under the firm of PALMER & WASHBURN. Gardiner, Aug. 17, 1835.

PALMERS WASHBURN

HAVE for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, oppo-site Sager's Hotel, a large assortment of School. Classical, Theological, Historical, Juvenile, Sabbath School and Biank books: also, a great variety of Sta-tionary and fancy articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Book-binding executed with neatness and at short notice. Blank books ruled and bound to pattern.

STEAM BOAT LINE FROM

BOSTON TO GARDINER, THE NEW STEAMER PORTLAND,

JABEZ HOWES, JR. Master,

Will leave Andrew's Wharf, foot of King street, Portland, for Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY

AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M. WILL LEAVE FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON, FOR

PORTLAND EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE STEAMER

MACDONOUGH,



NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER,

Will leave Union Wharf, Portland, for Bath & Gar

WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M. And will leave Gardiner for Bath and Portland every MONDAY, AND FRIDAY

FARE.

AGENTS. MESSRS. J. B, SMITH, BOSTON.
CHARLES MOODY, PORTLAND. THOMAS G. JEWETT, GARDINER.

63-Stages will be in readiness to take the passen-ers from Gardiner to Hallowell and Augusta on the crival of the Boat, and taking passengers from Au-usta and Hallowell to Gardiner on the morning of the McDenough's sailing. Gardiner, August 21, 1835.

THE GARDNER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the means of Banks or a sum in the jublic Stocks, the means of employing their money to advantage, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their nunceesary expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life, when they will be less able to earn a support.

The Institution will commence operation the THIRD The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where deposits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Ang.: next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeable to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be received. and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday of every January and July, a dividend or payment will be made at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will then be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in ccording to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Institution shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actual expenses necessary to carry on the business, such as a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent, and other small incidental expenses. The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay for

The TRUSTERS will take no emotiment or pay for their services, having indertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to be-come depositors; and no member of their body, nor any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its funds. No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but

the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest or Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one weeks notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treas-

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to any section, but are offered to the public generally. As no loans are to be made by this Institution on personal security, it is plain that this affords a safer disonal security, it is plain that this affords a safer divestment for the depositors than lending to individuals.

Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors, nd if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdrawn until they become of age.

Those who do not choose to take their interest from time to time will have it added to their principal or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is required to "give bond in such sum and with such sure ties as the corporation shall think suitable."

The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT.

Hon. George Evans, Alfred G. Lithgow, Esq., Mr. Henry B. Hoskins, Mr. Henry Rowman, Edward Swan, Esq., Arthur Berry, Esq., Capt. Enoch Jewett, Capt. Jacob Davis, Geo. W. Bachelder, Esq. Mr. Richard Clay, Rev. Dennis Ryan, ANSVL CLARK, Treasurer, H. B. Hoskins, Secretary. 1834. Gardiner, July 3, 1834.

SILK HATS,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. HOOP. ANUFACTURED and for sale at J. HOOP.

ER'S Store in Water Street.

J. H. would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the SILK HAT making business, and will be able to furnish as good and handsome an article of this kind on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any other store. Particular hats made to order at very short notice. Hats ordered in the morning will be made and ready in the evening; therefore he would respectfully solicit all persons who wish for a handsome and durable hat to call and examine before they purchase fully solicit all persons who wish for a handsome and durable hat to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere. Also, a usual, a large and handsome assortment of FUR HATS, both black and drab of his own manufacture. Also, New York and Boston Hats of all the fushionable style.

Augusta, April, 1835.

MILLMEN WANTED.

WANTED, six experienced and capable Millmen. Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Gardiner, Sept. 2. 33 P. SHELDON. TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass has (in compliance with the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his cele bratted Vegetable Bitters and Pills.

of his numerous friends,) consented to oner his cele brated Vegetable Bitters and Pills. to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—
Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flattleney; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases, It is an excellent remedy for Females afficted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a

premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON &

written signature of NATHAN.

SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner;
David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chander, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester;
Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A.

E. Small, Saco.

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or disking endly water, they warm, to such as discipling the cold water when warm, to such as dis-

drinking cold water when warm, to such as dis-cover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to in-fection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful

night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food. Ty-Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN,
GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say bowman of Caratine, Mr. we not restain to any the state of the state o

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman Gar-diner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, Gardiner. A. T. PERKINS,
J. D. GARDINER.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston BENJ. HODGES

BENJ. HODGES
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE
Auguta.

THE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED
LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even
for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains,
Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any
other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in
se. 23 ly.

STIMPSON'S

CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS. OST diseases incident to this and other climates ed in a great degree from a collection o cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primavia, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood deprayed, the circulation obstructed morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints conmen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints con-tracted in warm climates.

tracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians. and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high intracter and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, deded to his professional skill and great practical nnpwledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his oxioons, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number I have used the above named FILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition. I hestate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be kept in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper — Seafaring men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common users. DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathattic, and I believ them faithfully prepared.

DANIEL ROSE. them faithfully prepared. Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834. I hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimp-

In hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimp-son's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their com-position am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and partice-larly for those who are bound to sea. JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, Jan 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superintendance.

one to make them except under his own immediate superintendance.

General Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kennebec. JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merrick, Hallowell, and W. & H. Stevens, Pittston.

Jan. 28, 1835.

MARBLE! MARBLE!

THE subscriber has received on consignment a good These who are in want of them will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the article and price cannot fail to suit.

JOEL CLARK JR. Hallowell, August 6,

To the Legislatature of the State,

Maine. THE subscribers respectfully represent that the Lukes lying in Wint that the Lakes lying in Winthr Readfield and the neighboring towns and the Waters of the Cobbossee Contee River might be connected with each other and with Kennel

be connected with each other and with Kennele la er—so as to make an easy convenient and de mode of transportation from the interior tows in County of Kennebec, to Navigable waters at General They therefore pray that they and their analyses are may be formed into a body politic for each the purposes aforesaid with such powers and proges, as are best adapted to effect the object. STEPHEN SEWALL, and 32 other

STATE OF MAINE. IN SENATE, March 17, 1835. On the Petition aforesaid.

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Of the Petition and along Copy of their Petition, with this order theron in published three weeks successively in the Market Parmer a Paper printed at Winthrop and in the Charles and the Cha Farmer a Paper printed at Winthrop and in the Chi tian Intelligencer printed at Gardiner, the last paid cation to be thirty days at least before the farmer of the Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all pend interested, may then appear and shew cause (in they have,) why the prayer of said Petition and not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for Concept

JOSIAH PIERCE, President In the House of Representatives March 20, 1835, Read and Concurred.

JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker, -Attest of petition and order the Attest , WILLIAM TRAFTON Sec'y, of the Se

Compound Syrupof ICELAND MOSS.

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions,

I CELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the islant I CELAND MOSS grows prentitury in the half.

I celand, from whence it takes its name, and as
the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, us its Medicinial qualities have been long known, highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger portion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, that portion of PEUE TABLE and in combination with its a bitter principle which acts most beneficially being strength in cases of great weakness and delay of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our avaluable medicines, for the cure of diseases, having valuable medicines, for the cure of disease, mension obtained from observing their effect on brite aims so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. It is tues were first discovered by their effects on the lan tues were first discovered by their enectson the had long-lived and sagacious Rein-Deer, which derive principal nourishment frem the ICELLAND MOS and whose milk becomes so highly imbaed with Balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest when the lightly the lightly that Daisamic virtues, that it is used with the greater, fidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants a hose countries, for the cure of all diseases of breast and lungs. In France, this compound has been known, and extensively used; and to its sale effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate probable, our one of the salubrity of the climate probable, our one of the salubrity of the climate probable our of the salubrity of the climate probable output for t enects, as much as to the salubrity of the climat, probably owing the very small number of fatal case consumption in that country, compared with 6m Britain and the United States. This Syup commall the medicinial virtues of the Moss in the most or centrated form, and is prepared from the original sceipt from Paris, only by

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile each bill of direction - also upon the envelope,

rach bill of direction — also upon the envelope, is called with their seal.

(G- For sale by B. SHAW & Co. Agents, Guider, Maine, and E. FULLER, Augusta.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH A recent discovery to prevent the full REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a composite of the decicine recently invented by Joseph Hused Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has also proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and permanterenedly for the toothache and ague, and superseds a necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and partial operation of extraction. In the most of an where this medicine has been used, it has removed and in a few minutes, and there have not yet best pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet less pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet beals a few cases where a second application of the reset has been necessary. This medicine has the work ful power, when applied in the proper manner, still is externally on the face, [see the direction accompaying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and moving the pain instantaneously; and what give is mense value to the article is, that when the pain once removed it is not likely ever to return. There tensive call, and rapid rale of this medicine, has paths the power of the General Agent to aford it attent the power of the General Agent to afford it at the duced price for which he offers it to the public, the y transferring to the poorest individuals in the committy the power of relieving themselves from these fering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession age number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of a Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary but I publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to it public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure result for tooth-ache and ague.

FRANCIS BUTLER. JONATHAN KNOWLTON, THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D., JAMES GOULD. Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me. Sole General Agent. BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusti Agent for the State of Maine, will supply the sub-agents in this State, who are alr or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State

Agent, must be post paid. The following gentlemen have been sp pointed sub-agents, who will keep constant ly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, ab-will promptly attend all orders from customs Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Snith, Readfield. David Stanley, Winthrop, Wm. Wis-JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Starkeadfield. David Stanley, Windhrop. Wm. Wister, Chesterville. Upham T. Cram, Monnt Verst. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt. Teph. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dinsmore, March Beau & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fieldbeau & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fieldbeau & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fieldbeau & Co., Marshall, Vassalboro. James G. Wisterville. Enoch Marshall, Vassalboro. Dwight, Hallowell, N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the pages.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the paper of directions accompanying each bottle has the arises signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 28, 1835.

TERMS. — Two dollars per annum, payable is sevence. If payment be delayed more than six noute from the commencement of an annual subscription, so dollars and fifty cents will be considered the price and accordingly provided.

accordingly required.

Subscribers in all cases are considered as continuation their subscribers in all cases are considered and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no page will be discontinued (except at the discretion of its continued).

will be discontinued (except at the discretion of publisher) while any arrearages remain uspaid.

All letters relating to the business concerns of the paper, or communications intended for publication must be directed [post paid] to the "Publisher of the Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine."

(C) Any person procuring three subscribers, and sending five dollars in advance, shall be entitled in the communication of the communication of the communication in the communication of the com